RESULTS OF MEASURES

MADE AT THE

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

F. W. DYSON, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., ASTRONOMER ROYAL,

OF

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE SUN

TAKEN

AT GREENWICH, AT THE CAPE, AND IN INDIA,

IN THE YEAR

1910.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF ADMIRALTY, IN OBEDIENCE TO HIS MAJESTY'S COMMAND.



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GREENWICH PHOTO-HELIOGRAPHIC RESULTS, 1910.

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GREENWICH PHOTO-HELIOGRAPHIC RESULTS, 1910.

Measures of Positions and Areas of Sun Spots and Faculæ, 1910.

Page.

- D 2 Footnote. Insert Group 6799, 1910 January 1. Some small faint markings, f Group 6793.
- D 14 Footnote. Insert Group 6827*. March 16. A very small spot. .
- D 16 Footnote. Group 6832. Insert Probably a return of Group 6829.

GREENWICH PHOTO-HELIOGRAPHIC RESULTS, 1910.

INTRODUCTION.

§ 1. Measures of Positions and Areas of Sun Spots and Faculæ on Photographs taken at the Royal Observatories of Greenwich, and of the Cape, and in India, at Kodaikánal and at Dehra Dûn, in the year 1910; with the deduced Heliographic Longitudes and Latitudes.

The photographs from which these measures were made were taken at the Royal Observatories of Greenwich or of the Cape; at the Kodaikánal Observatory, Southern India, or at Dehra Dûn, North-West Provinces, India.

The photographs of the Sun, taken at Greenwich, were taken either with the Thompson or with the Dallmeyer Photoheliograph. The Thompson Photoheliograph, which was in regular use throughout the year, is a photographic refractor of 9 inches aperture, presented to the Royal Observatory by Sir Henry Thompson, which has been fitted with an enlarging doublet by Ross, and with a camera and shutter for rapid exposure so as to take photographs of the Sun on a scale of about 10 centimetres to the solar radius. The Dallmeyer—which has been occasionally used as well as the Thompson—is an instrument used in the Transit of Venus expedition to New Zealand, and, as now adapted, also gives a solar image of about 10 centimetres radius on the photographic plate.

The photographs have been taken throughout the year on gelatine dry plates, "Lantern" plates supplied by R. W. Thomas & Co. being used, with hydroquinone development.

The photographs from the Cape Observatory were taken under the superintendence of Mr S. S. Hough, His Majesty's Astronomer at the Cape; and those from Kodaikánal under the superintendence of Mr John Evershed, Director of that Observatory. The

photographs from Dehra Dûn, which have been forwarded by the Solar Physics Committee to fill the gaps in the combined series, were taken under the superintendence of the Deputy Surveyor-General, Trigonometrical Survey of India. At each observatory the instrument employed was a Dallmeyer Photoheliograph giving an image of the Sun about 10 centimetres in radius. The plates and development used have been much the same at each of the four collaborating observatories.

Photographs of the Sun were available for measurement upon each day in 1910, those finally selected for measurement being supplied by the different observatories as under:—

Greenwich				. •		171
Саре .		•				104
Kodaikánal Dehra Dûn	•	•	•	•		I
Delira Dun	•					
				T	otal	365

The measures were made in the manner described in the Introduction to the Greenwich Photo-Heliographic Results for 1909, and the results of the measures are printed upon the same plan, the following being the signatures of those persons who measured the photographs for the year 1910:—

E. W. Maunder	-	- M	C. F. Lait	_ *	CI
A. H. Smith -		1.0		_	- CL
п. п. оши -	-	- AS	F. A. Saville -	_	- FS

The zero of position-angles for the Thompson Photoheliograph employed at Greenwich has been determined by the same method as in 1909, and the following table gives the resulting correction for zero of position for the mean of the two wires:—

Thompson Photoheliograph, Greenwich.

Date, Greenwich Civil	Time.	Correction for Zero.	Date, Greenwich Civil	Correction for Zero.		
1909 December 1910 January February March April May	d h 20, 11 10, 13 27, 12 12, 11 21, 10 25, 10 3, 11 14, 12 1, 11 22, 12 10, 11	- °. 1 + °. 15 + °. 5 - °. 2 - °. 5 + °. 1 - °. 13 + °. 3 - °. 23 + °. 1 + °. 2	June July August September October November December January	28. 12 28. 12 14. 11 28. 11 19. 10 3. 10 29. 10 13. 11 27. 15 20, 12 9. 11 22. 10 30. 11	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	o. 19 o. 28 o. 21 o. 26 o. 28 o. 28 o. 26 o. 40 o. 29 o. 20 o. 4

No correction for zero of position of the wires has been applied to the photographs taken at Greenwich until 1910 May 17, when a new camera was fitted to the Thompson Photoheliograph. After that date a correction of $+0^{\circ}$ 4 has been applied to the Greenwich photographs up to the end of the year 1910.

The same method was employed with the Dallmeyer Photoheliograph, at the Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope, and the following determinations obtained:—

Dallmeyer Photoheliograph, Cape of Good Hope.

Date, Greenwich Civil	Time.	Correction for		Date, Greenwich Civil Time.					
1910 March April May June July	d h 4- 8 19. 8 6. 8 18. 8 29. 8 13. 8 31. 10 14. 9 28. 10 20. 11	+ 0. I + 0. 2 + 0. I + 0. I + 0. 2 + 0. 2 + 0. 2 + 0. 2 + 0. 2	1910 August Septembe October Novembe	14. 11 20. 8 r 3. 10 9. 10	+ + + + +	0. 15 0. 24 0. 18 0. 12 0. 7 0. 23 0. 6 0. 9 0. 8			

A correction of $+0^{\circ}\cdot 3$ for zero of position has been applied to all photographs taken with the Cape Photoheliograph up to 1910 August 16, when the position of the wire frame was altered. After that date a correction of $+0^{\circ}\cdot 2$ has been applied up to 1910 November 10; no correction from 1910 November 10 to 1910 December 6, and a correction of $-0^{\circ}\cdot 1$ for the rest of the year.

In the use of the photoheliographs at Kodaikánal and at Dehra Dûn the position-circle has been set to the zero as determined by allowing the diurnal motion to carry a spot, or the Sun's limb, along the horizontal wire, and the accuracy of the adjustment has been tested at short intervals. At Dehra Dûn the practice has also been adopted of stopping the driving-clock after the exposure of the plate has been made, and making a second exposure about two minutes later, thus affording a further means for determining the true west point of the plate. No correction for zero of position of the wires has been applied for the reduction of the photographs taken at Kodaikánal and Dehra Dûn during the year 1910.

The method of reduction of the measures of the photographs is the same as that described in the *Introduction to the Greenwich Photo-Heliographic Results* for 1909. The inclination of the Sun's axis to the ecliptic is assumed to be 82° 45′, the longitude of the ascending node for 1910.0 to be 74°, 30′·2, and the period of the GREENWICH PHOTO-HELIOGRAPHIC RESULTS, 1910.

D vi Introduction to Greenwich Photo-Heliographic Results, 1910.

Sun's sidereal rotation to be 25.38 days; the meridian which passed through the ascending node 1854 January 1, Greenwich Mean Noon, being taken as the zero meridian.

- § 2. Ledgers of Areas and Heliographic Positions of Groups of Sun Spots deduced from the measurement of the Solar photographs for each day in the year 1910.
- § 3. Catalogue of Recurrent Groups of Sun Spots compiled from the Ledgers of Groups of Sun Spots for the year 1910.
- § 4. Total Areas of Sun Spots and Faculæ for each day, and Mean Areas and Mean Heliographic Latitude of Sun Spots and Faculæ for each Rotation of the Sun, and for the year 1910.

These three sections are similar in all respects to the corresponding sections for 1909.

F. W. DYSON.

Royal Observatory, Greenwich, 1911 September.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH.

MEASURES OF POSITIONS AND AREAS

OF

SUN SPOTS AND FACULÆ

ON.

PHOTOGRAPHS

TAKEN WITH THE

PHOTOHELIOGRAPHS

AT GREENWICH, AT THE CAPE, AND IN INDIA,

WITH THE DEDUCED

HELIOGRAPHIC LONGITUDES AND LATITUDES.

1910.

MEASURES of POSITIONS and AREAS of SUN SPOTS and FACULÆ on PHOTOGRAPHS taken at the ROYAL OBSERVATORIES OF GREENWICH and of the CAPE, and in India, at Kodaikanal and at Dehra Dûn, in the Year 1910.

Note.—The Greenwich Civil Time at which the Photograph was taken is expressed by the Day of the Year and decimals of a day, reckoning from Midnight, January 1d oh. For convenience of reference, the Month and Day of the Month (Civil Reckoning) are added.

The letter G. signifies that the photograph was taken at Greenwich; the letter C. that it was taken at the Cape; the letter K. that it was taken at Kodaikanal; the letter D. that it was taken at Dehra Dûn; the time given is Greenwich Civil Time.

The position-angles are reckoned from the North Pole of the Sun's Axis in the direction N., E., S., W., N.

The Groups of Spots are numbered in the order of their appearance. When there is no number in the third column, it is to be understood that there is a Facula unaccompanied by a Spot. The positions of Faculæ relative to the Spots with which they are associated are indicated by the letters n, s, p, f, c, denoting respectively north, south, preceding, following, concentric.

The Areas of Spots and Faculæ are expressed in millionths of the Sun's visible Hemisphere.

In the line immediately below the results for each day are given in brackets :- r. The Position Angle of the Sun's Axis (from the North point); 2. The Heliographic Longitude and Latitude of the Centre of the Disc; 3. The total areas for each day of Spots and Faculæ.

<u></u>		Letter for	terms	Sun's	HELIOGRA	APHIC	Spo	TS.	FACULÆ.			Letter for	terms	Sun's	Heliog	RAPHIC	Spo	TS.	FACULÆ.
Greenwich Civil Time.	Measurers.	No. of Group, and Lette Spot.	Distance from Centre in of Sun's Radius.	Position Angle from Axis.	Longitude.	Latitude.	Area of UMBRA for each Spot (and for Day).	Area of WHOLE for each Spot (and for Day).	Area for each Group (and for Day).	Greenwich Civil Time.	Measurers,	No. of Group, and Lette Spot.	Distance from Centre in of Sun's Radius.	Position Angle from Axis.	Longitude.	Latitude,	Area of UMBRA for each Spot (and for Day).	Area of WHOLE for each Spot (and for Day).	Area for each Group (and for Day).
1910. 0·182	FS, CL	6791 6791 6791 6797 6797 6793 6793 6793 6793 6793 6793	0.932 0.795 0.726 0.726 0.726 0.376 0.376 0.240 0.187 0.241 0.213 0.241 0.255 0.221 0.331 0.367 0.411 0.444 0.467 0.460 0.501 0.372 0.386 0.411 0.433 0.411	258.0 242.8 268.1 287.8 285.9 286.7 301.4 305.3 302.2 220.1 223.8 212.3 227.4 204.9 203.4 204.9 203.3 188.5 104.8 68.3 70.9 75.3 75.3 97.8 61.8 114.2	126.4 - 123.0 - 122.5	- 12·3 - 23·3 - 23·3 - 19·3 + 19·3 + 19·3 + 19·3 - 10·3 - 10·3	0 0 36 0 2 2 0 0 0 106 2 3 18 0 0 0 0 41 0 2 20 2 1 0 0 0 7 0	7 3 1533 8 6 10 4 4 5 4 18 10 12 77 6 15 11 186 5 6 80 27 7 2	210 183 163 154c	Jan. 2 2:242 D.	FS, CL	6791a 6791 6801 6797 6793a 6796a 6796 6796 6796 6796 6800 6800 6791a 6791 6793a	0.830 0.898 0.906 0.879 0.722 0.837 0.550 0.553 0.570 0.418 0.377 0.145 0.201 0.215 0.234 0.234 0.274 0.147 0.148 0.748 0.878	94.6 73.5 (+2.3) 247.6 267.7 283.4 283.2 256.5 254.1 290.2 38.8 233.3 29.2 43.0 51.3 46.6 62.0 51.5 101.2 107.4 (+1.8) 265.1 254.0 281.4 282.2 257.3 248.5	(76·3) 127·0 124·4 107·9 118·4 116·6 95·7 95·6 84·7 81·3 59·0 55·1 55·5 55·4 63·0) 114·3 99·3 118·6 86·9	- 16·2 + 9·3 + 8·9 - 10·1 + 8·6 - 15·4 + 6·1 + 4·6 + 6·1 + 6·6 - 5·3 - 15·1 + 28·8 (- 3·2) - 14·4 + 9·6 + 10·6	32 0 0 1 0 88 2 33 2 0 2 15 2 7	(1133) 154 12 5 13 7 387 17 159 13 3 6 67 9 23 19 (894)	161 120 (1428) 137 199 145 } 250c

Group 6791, 1909 December 23-1910 January 4. A large regular spot, α, usually with one or more small attendants.

Group 6793, 1909 December 25-1910 January 6. A very large regular spot, α, with occasionally a few small attendants. Probably not a return of Group 6781, but a new formation.

Group 6796, 1909 December 28-1910 January 8. A large regular spot, a, followed by a fine but unstable train of small spots.

Group 6797, 1909 December 29-1910 January 2. A few small unstable spots.

Group 6798, 1909 December 31-1910 January 3. Some small faint unstable spots, n of Group 6793. The group is not seen on January 2.

Group 6801, January 2. A small spot with a very small faint companion.

Droup 6799, 1910 January 1. Some small faint markings, f Group 6793,